

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 74

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIRLO GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LRO AND LOTON. Matinee at 1½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.—BULESQUE OPERA.—LA SONNAMBULA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets.—HUNTER DUMPHY. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—A BUSINESS WOMAN. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK. Matinee.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—NO THOROUGHFARE. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third and Eighth av.—ROUGHING IT. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WAIFS OF NEW YORK.—THE MANIC LOVER, &c.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DIE SPITZERHEIM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT. Matinee at 1½.—ITALIAN OPERA.—MIGNON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—"93: ON THE MURDER AT THE FARM. Matinee at 2½.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DARING DEED. Afternoon and Evening.

ATHENIUM, No. 180 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AMERICAN. Matinee at 2.—SERIOUS FAMILY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEURO MINISTRY, &c. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—AFRODITE.—GRAND CONCERT. Evening.—EXCITATIONS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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"MANIFEST DESTINY" ON THE RIO GRANDE.—

Exciting rumors are floating on the winds of political gossip in Washington of a revival of Shields' scheme of 1848 to seize a part of Northern Mexico and reconstruct it into a State of the Union. It is cheerfully hinted that five thousand men can be collected in Mobile and New Orleans for this purpose, and we have no doubt of it. There is very little probability, however, in the light of the President's recent conversation with a Herald Commissioner, that the government of the United States would permit so gross a breach of international law. Mexico is familiar with the horrors of war, and it would be cruel to inflict on her the greater horrors of carpet-bagging, which would surely follow an armed seizure of her territory by American filibusters.

Inexorable Justice—William Foster To Die Upon the Scaffold.

William Foster is to pay the full penalty of the law and to suffer death upon the scaffold on Friday next. The decision of the Executive was made known to the Sheriff of New York yesterday by Colonel De Kay, the Governor's Military Secretary, and the reasons which induced a refusal of the application for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life will be made public on Monday or Tuesday of next week. They would, no doubt, have appeared simultaneously with the announcement of the result but for the domestic affliction which has temporarily withdrawn the Governor from his severe official labors. The near approach of the day of execution and the unwillingness of the Governor to grant a further respite, rendered it proper that the unfortunate prisoner should be at once informed of his fate, in order that he might prepare himself for death. Before this time Foster knows that all hope for him on earth is over, and that on Friday next he must stand in the presence of his Maker to answer for the life he took in a moment of drunken passion. He can lean no longer on human aid; he can count no longer on the Saviour, who died for all sinners—on the divine mercy which flows from the atonement on the Cross.

Governor Dix has filled the Executive chair but a little over two months, and for the second time he has been called upon to discharge the most painful duty that falls to the lot of any public officer. Twice in that brief period has he held the life of a fellow being at his mercy. Twice he has been compelled to listen to the touching cries of heartbroken relatives, of wives and children, fathers and mothers, who have prayed for the lives of those who were dear to them despite their crimes. Twice he has firmly resisted such appeals, in the conviction that justice to the people who have honored him with their confidence demanded that the penalty of the offended laws should be fully paid. The case of Foster was one of peculiar difficulty. Never, perhaps, in the history of the State have such tremendous efforts been made to secure the Executive clemency as have been exerted in behalf of the murderer of Avery D. Putnam. Ministers of the Gospel, judges, lawyers, politicians, men of large wealth and of high commercial standing have united their voices in favor of a commutation of the sentence passed upon the prisoner. The jurors who tried him, with one exception, have declared their verdict to have been rendered in the belief that it would insure the substitution of life imprisonment for the death penalty, and have expressed their opinion that the lesser punishment was sufficient atonement for the crime. A legal doubt has thus been thrown about the case to add to its embarrassments. The wife of the murdered man has begged the life of his murderer at the hands of the Governor. The father and mother of the unhappy prisoner, bowed down with shame and grief, have supplicated for mercy. A wife, whose devotion to her guilty husband has been almost unparalleled, and children, just old enough to feel the loss of a father, have prayed that he might be spared the gallows, although doomed to perpetual separation from them during the remainder of his days. To all of these Governor Dix has listened kindly and patiently; but while his heart has no doubt yearned to grant their prayers, and while he has, we know, been torn by conflicting emotions and has been seeking strength and light at the throne of Grace to guide him in his painful task, he has never lost sight of the stern demands of justice and of that broader and deeper mercy which belongs to the people whose lives are endangered by the reckless ruffianism of the city. His sense of duty has prevailed. He has felt that the red-handed murder, which has too long held a reign of terror in the metropolis, must be detroned and crushed forever; that the gallows must gather in its harvest in order that peaceful citizens may walk the streets in safety and that happy homes may no longer be rendered desolate in a moment by the cruel hand of the assassin.

The people of New York will honor Governor Dix for the Roman firmness he has displayed in this most trying and distressing case, yet they will not withhold their pity from the unhappy man who is so soon to give up his life to the inexorable demands of justice. No heart can be so hardened as to be unmoved at the thought of a human being, in the vigor of manhood, in the full enjoyment of health and strength, going forth to meet his death upon the scaffold; looking out for the last time upon the light of day, upon the glories of sky and earth, upon the living faces of his fellow creatures, in the certainty that in one moment eternal darkness will fall upon his eyes and his soul will be hurried forward on its awful journey into the presence of its Creator. No one can refuse sympathy with the innocent relatives of the criminal, who will be crushed by the weight of their heavy grief; with his loving, faithful wife, who must weep alone over her fatherless children; with his parents, who have lived an honored and useful life, and whose virtues entitled them to look for a far different fate for their offspring. Yet very few will believe that Governor Dix has committed an error in the course he has pursued, or refuse to give him credit for an earnest desire to discharge his duty faithfully, regardless of his personal feelings and despite an unusual and almost resistless pressure. Even those who have been the most untiring in their appeals for mercy will be forced to admit that it has been denied them only in the cause of justice. This does not imply that the efforts made by the friends of the unhappy prisoner to secure a commutation of his sentence have been in any degree censurable or improper. It was the privilege of all those to whom the guilty man is dear—of all who honor and respect his parents and who feel compassion for his wife and children—to use every exertion in their power to save him from the scaffold. Nature prompted his relatives to untiring and persistent labor in his behalf, to the exhaustion of every means by which the Executive clemency might be secured. If they had faltered in this work they would have been less than human; they would have been undeserving of that affectionate respect that is now felt for them in every manly heart. The crime for which Foster is to suffer and the manner of his death can leave no stain upon them, for careless training and bad example did not lead him

into sin. Neither should they affect the good name of his wife, for a devoted, faithful woman and interesting children should have made his home dear to him and withheld him from drunkenness and ruffianism. Hence the almost superhuman efforts made by all his family in his behalf were the true and praiseworthy promptings of nature, and no word of censure or reproach should ever be uttered against them.

The duty of the HERALD in this distressing case has been no less painful than that imposed upon the Governor. While we have felt as sincere pity for the family of Foster as could be entertained by their nearest friends, we have been constrained to study the public interests and to insist that mercy to the individual should not be yielded at the price of cruel injustice to the people. Ruffianism has been and is still rampant in the city, and the palsied arm of Justice has hitherto been powerless to check its infamous career. So lax had become the administration of the law that a short time ago assassins did not dread to perpetrate their crimes in the broad light of day. It was the duty of an independent press to stand forward as the protector of peaceful citizens and to demand the stern execution of the law upon all offenders. The newspaper that for sordid motives, or through any other inducements, can be tempted to palliate the offence of a murderer, or to intervene between the gallows and its lawful prey, becomes the accomplice of ruffians and assassins. It has been charged that the HERALD is bloodthirsty; that it has followed the criminals who populate the Tombs as a sleuth-hound follows its victim. We can disregard all such revilings, for in insisting upon the execution of the full penalty for murder we have been in truth most merciful, for we have helped to check the tide of ruffianism which was fast overflowing the city. The life of the murderer is not the only stake in this fatal game. The life of the victim and the peace and happiness of the innocent relatives of both are to be taken into consideration, and it is a false humanity which prompts us to ignore all these for the sake of prolonging the days of a convicted assassin. These considerations alone have prompted the HERALD's course and will induce us to continue our demand for the execution of the penalty of death in the cases of other murderers yet untried or unhung. These considerations prompt us, while deeply sympathizing with the family and friends of Foster, to applaud the firmness with which Governor Dix has resisted the vigorous assault made upon his feelings, and given forth the word, even at the very moment his own heart was lacerated by the sting of death, "the convicted murderer must surely die on the scaffold."

His task is not yet accomplished. Gaffney has been hung in Buffalo; Foster is to be executed in New York. The crimes of both of these men were committed under the frenzied influence of liquor. Wild with drink and incensed by losses at gambling, Gaffney rushed upon his victim in the street and killed him. Wild with drink and incensed by a quarrel in a street car, Foster rushed upon his victim and took his life. The law is vindicated in these cases. It is shown that the murderer who, under the excitement of furious passion, kills a fellow being must pay the full penalty of his offence. It may be true that he was beyond self-control, that he pulled the trigger or struck the blow unconscious of what he was doing; that he became a murderer without premeditation—almost without thought or knowledge of the act; but he must die upon the scaffold nevertheless. So far so good; the example was needed. But now that the reckless, unreflecting, drunken murderers are properly dealt with, it is time to turn our attention to the sober, calculating assassins, who premeditate their cowardly crimes, who track their victims to a convenient spot and shoot them down like rats in a trap. Gaffney is gone; Foster is to follow; how long shall the murderer Stokes be permitted to cheat the gallows? His fate is already sealed, for the Governor, who has refused a commutation to Gaffney and Foster, could not even entertain an appeal for mercy for the deliberate and calculating assassin. The singular interposition of a Judge has for a time averted his fate, but the Court cannot and will not make a mockery of justice by granting him a new trial, and the decision of the Governor in his case is recorded in advance. Justice requires his life. Let us hope that her demand will not be long refused.

Two Executions in Illinois Yesterday.

Illinois has been awakened recently to the necessity of meting out the extreme penalty to those whose hands have been imbued in the blood of their fellow beings, and an illogical public sentiment has been superseded by a return to that stern justice which alone can insure safety to life so long as outcasts such as are to be found in our sister city of Chicago are permitted to roam at large. George Driver, a special account of whose crime and execution is published in the HERALD to-day, was unfortunately a murderer of a type that is becoming too common among us. After fifteen years of ill treatment and abuse his wife sought and obtained a divorce. Courts not only granting her petition for a final separation but according her the custody of her four children and the retention of the house in which she had lived with her depraved husband. The unhappy wife, yielding probably to the oft-repeated requests of the husband from whom the law had separated her, permitted him to return to her house as a boarder. This was the occasion for a repetition of former scenes; he was a greater drunkard and more depraved than before, constantly demanding the little money the woman was able to collect from time to time, and finally, on the 30th of November last, shot her dead beneath the very roof under which he had enjoyed her hospitality. Like most men under the control of the executioner he admonished his children to shun the evils that had brought him to the gallows, and when about to die held up the noose made ready for his neck and assured the assembled crowd that bad whiskey had been the enemy to put his neck into it. While all this may prove a wholesome lesson to his family and many others probably few will regret the horrible end of this bad man, who abused all the blessings bestowed upon him by the Creator, and

in a fit of depravity and drunkenness slew the wife of his bosom and the mother and support of his children.

The crime of John M. Osborne, who was executed at Knoxville, Ill., yesterday, was even worse. Prior to his execution he confessed to having murdered Mrs. Matthews, an unoffending, peaceable woman, under an alleged contract with some wretch who was determined to put her out of the way rather than she should appear in Court as a witness in a case in which he was interested; but it is known that he added the abominable crime of outrage to that of murder.

The Cabinet Crisis in England.

By special cable telegram and the latest news reports from London we have a detailed account of the progress of the British Cabinet crisis, and of the efforts which were being made for the formation of a new Ministry to the hour of midnight yesterday. Mr. Disraeli, when at audience with the Queen, pointed out to Her Majesty the difficulty which he would have to confront after assuming the Premiership in the face of a hostile majority in Parliament. He begged the Queen to permit him time for consideration. The great Commoner did not, therefore, accept office, nor did he decline the honor. His tactic of delay was used evidently to enable him to meet the Earl of Derby, who was then on his way to England from Paris. This result has been accomplished. Lord Derby reached London yesterday and immediately sought an interview with Disraeli. The consultation was an anxious one. The result is, so far as can be judged from a mass of conflicting statements and club rumors, that Earl Derby will undertake the work of Cabinet making, and that he will constitute a Ministry, with himself as Premier, Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with Lord Salisbury, Gathorne Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote and other well-known conservatives in prominent places. Gladstone's return to power is a favorite idea. Earl Granville is spoken of as likely to form a mediatory, or "scratch" Ministry, and with it to endeavor to tide over the Easter recess or longer. A dissolution of Parliament is contemplated by all parties. The conservatives like it. It is said that they are sanguine of a successful result for their cause. Gladstone may attempt to work on for a short time longer with the present House of Commons—in which he has a positive majority despite his late defeat—and could scarcely be made worse by an election. If Lord Derby consolidates a government a general election would be likely to benefit his party in the Commons, for there is no doubt but that very many of his political friends are just now in an exceedingly hungry condition in consequence of their involuntary and lengthened Lenten fast on the opposition benches. A dissolution of the English Parliament, and a general election in consequence, are exceedingly probable events, likely to occur during the present Summer. The contest will be an exciting one, but it must insure to the constitutional advance of the cause of the people in Great Britain. The contending party men must give solid assurances of maternal popular gains to the nation.

Spain—The Republic and the Carlists.

Our news from Spain day after day is not helping us to a strong faith in the continuance of the Republic. The success of the Carlists on the Heights of Mouriol is a bad omen. It is quite evident that the fight was severe. It is hardly conceivable that the government troops were outnumbered; but it is not to be denied that the Carlists drove their enemies from the ground and justly claimed the victory. The army, it is plain, is without heart. We do not wonder that it should be so. They know not for whom to fight. The republican leaders have been wanting in energy. Without the army they can do nothing; but in place of putting forth their whole strength to secure the army they have actually shown signs of distrust. The decree issued by the government enrolling republican volunteers was, to all intents and purposes, a vote of "no confidence" in the army. Serrano still stands quietly in the background. We hear but little of Montpensier and Alfonso. We have nothing contradictory of the report that Montpensier had come to an agreement with Alfonso, according to which all the strength possessed by the former was to be given to the latter. Anarchy now reigns in more than one of the Provinces; the republicans are not agreed among themselves, and there is a reasonable presumption that time will make the situation more and more chaotic. It is impossible that the Carlists can finally win. Their whole strength lies in the north. The victory of Mouriol was won only twenty miles distant from the French frontier. The Alfonsists are evidently biding their time. If Serrano heartily espouses the cause of Alfonso the army may pronounce at once in favor of Isabella's son. If Spain is not yet fully ripe for a Republic the next best thing is a constitutional monarchy, and Alfonso's is the only available name.

England Threatening Mexico.

Our latest news from the city of Mexico represents the English Cabinet as threatening our sister Republic with invasion. Spoiliations by Mexican citizens upon British subjects in Honduras are stated as the basis of a claim upon the government of President Lerdo for damages, and neglect to make prompt payment and satisfaction therefor is alluded to in the note of the British Minister as liable to provoke the occupation of Mexican territory by hostile English troops. To this most objectionable document Mexico has answered by civilly affirming her disposition to execute faithfully her treaty stipulations and to prevent a recurrence of depredations, but firmly refusing to entertain any proposition for submitting to any penalty for the acts of lawless men who may have trespassed beyond the bounds of the Republic. Probably the recent ministerial crisis in England may change the style of this correspondence. At any rate, England would do well to consider that an armed invasion by her of the soil of any nation upon this Continent would not promote pleasant relations where she would doubtless wish to secure and preserve them. It would be sternly resented. Moreover, she would do well to remember that, some ten years ago, an imperial European Power tried the experiment of controlling Mexico under the persuasions of military force. It proved a wretched failure, a shocking tragedy, fatal to

its chief actors. If the Mexican Republic, which is just emerging, under the popular administration of the new President, from the state of disorder which has long afflicted her, is justly responsible for injury inflicted upon Honduras, there need be no fear that when the matter is properly approached by the representative of Queen Victoria she will make all reasonable amends; but the diplomacy which is emphasized by allusions to iron-clads and thirty-five ton guns naturally enough is distasteful to our hot-blooded neighbors. We cannot blame them for meeting it with anger and answering it in defiance. Such a threat from the Mistress of the Ocean, whose drum-beat circles the globe, to a young nation struggling nobly to free herself from domestic turmoil and internal dissension is unworthy of the British name. We hope soon to see it explicitly disclaimed by Lord Granville or whoever may succeed him in the Foreign Office.

Ocean Telegraph Cables.

Some days since we advised the employment of our naval vessels to make deep sea soundings. We are pleased to see by our correspondent's letter from Washington that the Junia is now preparing for this most important service.

We again call upon Secretary Robeson to give orders by which this duty shall be most thoroughly and completely executed. He should order every modern appliance to be provided for this vessel and the peculiar service she goes upon; also that the lines of sounding be carried across the Atlantic, say from some one of our principal ports, for instance, from New York to Bermuda; thence to the Azores or Madeira; thence to Lisbon, Portugal, and upon her return let the Junia run a direct line of soundings from Lisbon to New York city, thus mapping out a direct and indirect route, so that choice may be made of the most desirable one for the cable.

Secretary Robeson has shown his appreciation of the importance of our cable to be laid, and we call upon him to order this sounding to be done by at least two routes, one going and one returning.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG, of Louisiana (or rather the Governor in possession of the seals and keys of office, with Uncle Sam's bayonets to back him), has issued a proclamation to the taxpayers, warning them to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," or take the consequences. Perhaps the citizens may resolve to pay their taxes to avoid further difficulty, but accompany the same with a protest against the Kellogg usurpation, which may be of service as a basis of action when a turn in the political wheel throws the now oppressed class uppermost.

THE CHARLESTON Courier mentions a report that the name of ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, is being formally considered in connection with a seat in General Grant's Cabinet, and, after a survey of the various republicans in the State, knows of "no name which would prove more acceptable." A recommendation from such a source ought to be entertained, for it is a long time since South Carolina had a Cabinet Minister.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Smith M. Wood, of Plattsburg, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Colonel J. E. Baeza, of Barbadoes, is at the Grand Central Hotel.
General John Love, of Indianapolis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Senator Corbett, of Oregon, is in town at the Brevoort House.
General James McQuade, of Utica, has quarters at the Gilsey House.
General B. Bruzual, of Venezuela, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.
"Impeachment Jim" Ashley, of Ohio, is registered at the Astor House.
Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glen's Falls, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-State Comptroller Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is staying at the Hoffman House.
The President will leave Washington for his home in Missouri some time in April.
General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, has temporary quarters at the Hoffman House.
Gambetta, who is about to make a tour of the North of France, says he will use very plain language to the people.
Senator H. Hamlin, of Maine, was at the Astor House for a short time yesterday, while on his way home from Washington.
Professor Max Muller has declined the chair of Sanskrit offered him in the new University of Strasbourg. He will stay at Oxford.
Dr. Thomas Barclay, Principal of Glasgow University, recently deceased, began life as Parliamentary reporter for the London Times.
Mrs. Lydia Rodolpheus has given the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine \$40,000 to endow an institution for medical instruction for women.
A party of gentlemen from Jeddo are at Annapolis, Md., on a visit to the Japanese cadets that are in the Naval Academy at that place.
General Ulrich, who commanded at Strasburg during the Franco-German war, has retired from the French army after fifty-three years' service.
It is claimed that "honest Joe Hawley, of Connecticut," was born in half a dozen different States, as once was written of an ancient classical buffer.
The friends of Hon. John Lynch, who represented the First district of Maine in the last Congress, will give him a complimentary dinner in Portland.
General W. H. Morris, Inspector General of New York, is on a tour through the State looking at the troops, armories, arsenals and records of the National Guard.
Mr. E. Richmond, who died in Providence, R. I., on Saturday last, was the editor of United States Senator Anthony's (Providence) Journal when it started, a half century ago.
Governor Warmoth has appeared in the streets of New Orleans "looking cheerful," the papers say. His normal condition is said to be both dazzling and dangerous—among ladies.
David J. Williamson, Consul at Calais, seeks a transfer to the Hong Kong Consulate, because the climate of Calais is unfavorable to his health. His request is likely to be granted.
General T. B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, arrived at the Brevoort House, from Washington, last evening. He will sail in the steamship Adriatic to-day, and will be accompanied by his family.
Mr. John Livingston, the brother of the African explorer, has met with a heavy disaster, in the destruction by fire of his business establishment in Listowell, Canada, recently. The same fire destroyed a great part of the business section of the town.
A deputation of the Toledo (Ohio) City Council, composed of Messrs. J. S. Norton, J. T. Maher, H. A. Boyd, G. W. Merrill and J. D. Cook, is at the Hoffman House. Its object is to inspect the water works of the various cities in this section of the country. It visited Poughkeepsie yesterday and returned to the hotel last evening.
Bendet, the aeronautic trapeze performer, narrowly escaped a horrible death during the viceregal marriage feasts at Cairo, Egypt. His balloon became torn when about four hundred yards from the earth, and the wind entering the rent, turned the vessel inside out. Bendet held on to the trapeze bar until within twenty yards of the earth, and then falling upon soft ground was only stunned and bruised slightly.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The Modocs Not To Be Seen or Heard Of.

The Army Unable to Move in the Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1873.
A courier arrived at Yreka this evening. Nothing has been heard from Captain Jack and the Modocs. The army has made no movement. Every care is being taken to guard the lives and property of the settlers.

It is thought at the front that Captain Jack has made efforts to procure a coalition with other tribes, and there is danger of his success. It is probable that another effort will be made for a conference with Captain Jack, but their success is doubtful. No messenger dares to risk his life in going to him.

John A. Wright was hung to-day at Yuba City for the murder of Edward Faust.

THE HERALD AND GENERAL GRANT.

The Policy of the Future.

[From the Courier des Etats-Unis, March 14.]
The reinstallation of the President of the United States for another period of four years has given rise to the thought that the policy of this new period, strengthened by the experience and divested of the uncertainty of a first trial, would modify in certain points the course of the administration, and would open favorable prospects for the solution of certain questions upon which the claims of the public interest for satisfaction have been up to the present unheeded. It was but natural that the press sought to dispel the doubt, and to ascertain in some precise manner, by authentic information, the point of departure of the new administration. It was natural, in a word, that those entrusted with the enlightenment of public opinion should undertake the task of ascertaining the principal bearings of the Presidential policy, the fundamental thought of the government, the proposed changes in the Cabinet, and particularly in relation to the question of the finances; the provisions touching the proposed conduct of the government in dealing with foreign Powers, especially with Spain, and, lastly, the views of the Executive upon the re-establishment of order in Louisiana and upon various other home questions, such as the submission of Utah to the laws of the United States and the position to be maintained in treating with the Indians.

To the HERALD it belonged to throw light upon all these points, and it has done so. It has received a despatch from one of its ambassadors to President Grant, who received him with perfect courtesy and who hastened to furnish all explanations which he thought proper to ask. By this means the representative of the HERALD has learned all that the people were most anxious to know, that the new administration has no important point of departure from the old, that the chief lines of the future Presidential policy are precisely the same as those to which the government has been confined in the past, the reign which now commences has no other fundamental ideas than that which has just ended, that there is no change in the composition of the Cabinet proposed, still less in relation to the finances; that the policy of the government in dealing with foreign Powers will not, so far as can now be foreseen, be less firm and candid, not even with Spain, while Mr. Grant sincerely desires to see the republic flourish; that Cuba would probably be able, without aid, to declare her independence; that Louisiana is in a normal condition; that the laws are being executed there under federal protection, and that public order is no longer menaced; that the Mormons have a right to a certain amount of respect for the services they have rendered to the State, but that they will be held amenable to the laws; and, lastly, that the policy of peace with and protection to the Indians is in a fair way of being successful, and that his only desire was to conciliate the general interests and the rights of humanity. The conclusion is that all is well along the line, that those who have been propagating some change in the conduct of public affairs have been simply dreamers, that Mr. Boutwell is the only person whose only thing that is not immutable in the nature of things, and that he has no reason to expect it will be necessary to convocate Congress before the regular session of December next, at which time only Mr. Boutwell himself intends to abandon the portfolio of the Finance Department to ensconce himself in his Senatorial chair.

Happy country! Happy President! Happy government! Happy people! What a difference between this quietude and satisfaction, between this policy which moves quietly along in its tracks, without a wheel to change, without a care for all the Summer, without a legislative pang until Winter—and while these poor nations of the Old World distracted, weighed down with cares and alarm, obliged constantly to devote all their resources and all their energy to the duty of creating expedients to save themselves from perishing, to repair their worn-out machinery, in propelling up their declining institutions and in plastering up their cracked governing structures! Is not a marvel to witness with what calmness, with what stolidity, this people models its course and continues on its way, abandoning all that which in others gives rise to constant indignation and anger? Of what importance, in effect, are these light shades which cross pusillanimous minds—ambuses, corruption, arbitrary use of power, financial disorders, venal legislatures, violated laws, dictation substituted for government, taxation imposed to the rapacity of officials, and all these menus propos which create matter for the newspapers and cause men of state to smile grimly? The ship runs by herself before the wind, and has no need of assistance from any other source. What would be the good of changing anything? Why touch the sails when they speed the good ship on all favorable? Ah! Mr. Grant is a prudent captain, and he is not likely to sink the craft for the sake of trying her over a new course. All is well around him. He finds every thing right; but what he approves especially are himself and that which he does. His vision also extends beyond that of any one else, in proof of which read what he says in reference to Louisiana:—"My only policy is the execution of the laws and in the recognition of the decisions of the Courts." It is sufficient in replying to these mental chagrins to remark that the President is not compelled to understand the laws in the vulgar sense of the word. When he speaks of the law it is martial law that he means; he only knows of that, and if there is any other in Louisiana it is clear there has been a flagrant usurpation, and an arbitrary encroachment upon civil rights, for that which was wrong—law—has been sustained by law—the strongest law—federal bayonets. It is true, that despite the satisfaction which the situation gives Mr. Grant, he desired, in order to prove his convictions to the people, to show his paternal face and make a tour in the South. But one of his houses has been burned in the West, and he has changed his route; he will go to St. Louis, and the "reconstruction" of Louisiana will have to give place to the reconstruction of the Presidential estate in Missouri. At the end of the account we find that General Grant received a good lesson from the apparently indiscreet questioner who asked him what, then, he counted on doing during the four years upon before him. "Nothing," he replied, with about his habitual laconic manner, and that is sufficient. This is not a great deal certainly, and when a government has such good arguments in favor of its service, why should we wish one iota of the policy to be changed? Evidently General Grant is traveling the true constitutional route, and those who would wish him to turn aside from it must be treated as queer supply tactics. Such is the moral and such